

Chapters 9

Education, Communication and Patterns of
Health Care

CHAPTER-9

In this chapter, an attempt is made to summarize the findings of the study undertaken in a rural settings, Bijoypur, a Barman village located in Cachar district of Assam and in Silchar town, district headquarter of Cachar district, which are inhabited by the Barmans. In a comparative framework in order to understand similarities and changes in the level of education, mass media exposure and patterns of health care among them. Finally, an attempt is made to analyse the relationship between Education, Communication and Health Care patterns in the Bijoypur village and Silchar town.

Major Findings of the Study:

The major findings of the study may be summarise as follows:

1. Social Background:

Social background of the respondents is analyzed in terms of locality, length of residence in village/town, age group, marital status, class to which they belong, religion, numbers of generation lives in town/villages, household consumption patterns, basic amenities like mode of cooking, drinking water, electricity place for medical treatment, types of family, languages known, member of N.G.O, position in N.G.O, member in any political party, position in the political party and form of worshipping.

1. Locality:

In Bijoypur, there are no localities as it is a small Barman village having only 40 households. However, in Silchar town consists of numbers of localities, namely Rongpur, Tarapur, Ithkhola, Malugram, Jhalupara, Meherpur, National Highway, and Jhalupara. The data reveals that Barmans in Silchar town mainly concentrated in the then traditional localities, namely Rongpur (26.9%), and Tarapur (22.6%). While, more than one-tenth of each of the respondents are from National Highway (10.4%) and Malugram (13%). Less than one-tenth of the respondents are from Rangirkhari (3.4%), Jhalupara (6.9%), Meherpur (5.2%), Ithkhola (7.8%), and Banipara (3.4%) locality. Here, it may be noted

that Rongpur and Tarapur are old Barman village which have been urbanized during the British Period and now are part of Silchar Township. Malugram locality was developed after independence it is a mixed locality inhabited by Bengalis, immigrants from U.P and Bihar as well as by the Barmans. The locality like Rangirkhari, National Highway, Meherpur etc. are of recent origin. A number of Barman families immigrated from different Barman villages settled down in these parts of Silchar town.

2. Length of Residence:

On the basis of length of the residence in Bijoypur village most of the respondents are of local origin i.e. from the village only. However, a number of families have immigrated and settled down in the village in last 30 years.

In Silchar, most of the Barman families are migrated from neighboring villages and shifted their base from rural to urban for seeking education, job and better life. However, one-fifth of the respondents (20%) residing in Silchar for More than 30 years and only less than one-tenth of the respondents (6.9%) are residing in Silchar, since birth

3. Age Group:

Majority of the of the respondents (61.6%) in the village are Youth (18-35), about one-fourth-of the respondents (24%) Middle aged and remaining respondents (14.4%) are Old aged.

While, in Silchar town, majority of the respondent (48.7%) are middle aged (36-50) group, more than one-fourth of the respondent (27.8%) are youth (18-35) and remaining are (23.4%) old aged (above 50 years).

4. Marital Status:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (64.8%) are married, while near about two-fifth of the respondents (27.2%) are unmarried and less than one-tenth of the respondents (8.7%) are widow.

Likewise, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (91.3%) are married, while less than one-tenth of the respondents (6%) are unmarried and a few are widow (2.6%).

5. Clan:

The most outstanding characteristic of tribal social life is the existence of the clans. "Clans is an exogamous of a tribe, the members of which are related to one another by some common ties, it may be belief in descent from a common ancestor, possession of a common totem or habitation of a common territory." Several lineages together constitute a clan. A clan is based on strong "We feeling". Clan is an exogamous social group. Members are bounded by the discipline by the discipline of the clan. On the ground of serious indiscipline a member may be excommunicated. This is considered as the most severe punishment that could be imposed. A clan differs from tribe as it has no definite language and also because it is not bound by the geographical limits. However, Dimasa has unique characteristics in this regard as they follow bi-lineal. They maintain both male and female clan. Among the Dimasa, there are forty male clans (*Sengphong*) and forty four female clans (*Julus or Jadis*). Both the clans male and female are exogamous and no marriage can take place between boys and girls of the same clan. No one can marry in his father's clan or mother's clan. The son belongs to the father's clan and the daughter to the mother's clan. Hence, it is a bi-lineal type of society, a unique feature that is not found in any tribes of North-East India.

In Bijoypur village, most of the respondents (14.4%) belong to the Phonglo Patriclan, while, more than one tenth of the respondents belong to Jidung(10.4%) and Zarambusa clan (10.4%). However, the representation of other clans is relatively low.

While, in Silchar town, the data reveal that majority of the respondents belong to the Langtadaoga Patriclan (8.7%), other clans have low representation.

6. Religion:

All the respondents both from Bijoypur village and Silchar town practice Hinduism.

7. Generation:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (37.6%) belong to the first generation, more than one-fourth of the respondents (26.4%) belong to the second generation, more than one-sixth of the respondents (17.6%) belong to the fourth generation, one-sixth of the respondents (16%) are belong to the third generation, while a few of the respondents (2.6%) belong to the fifth generation.

However, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (87.8%) belong to the first generation, while more than one-fifth of the respondents (12.1%) belong to the second generation.

8. Household Composition Pattern:

House hold consumption pattern reveal the standard of living of the people in the town, which is one of the important aspects of our study. It also helps us to understand the economic aspect of the respondent. In Bijoypur village, the majority of the Barmans (60.8%) have low consumption pattern, while near about two-fifth of the respondents (39.2%) are having very low consumption pattern.

While in Silchar town, the household consumption pattern is little higher than the village. Majority of the respondents (53.4%) have average level of household composition pattern, near about one-third of the respondents (30.4%) have low level of household composition pattern, more than one-seventh of the respondents (15.6%) have high level of household composition pattern and a few respondents (0.8%) have very low level of household composition pattern.

9. Mode of Cooking:

Majority of the Barman respondents have access to modern mode of L.P.G cooking method in both the village and Silchar town.

In the village, only, one-third of the respondents (26.4%) use Chula, and a few respondents have kerosene stove. While, in the town, only a few (0.8%) of the respondent have Kerosene Stove for cooking purpose.

10. Drinking Water:

In case of drinking water facilities, both the respondents of the village and the Silchar town use P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose. However, in the village, less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.6%) still use pond water for drinking purpose.

11. Electricity:

Both the Bijoypur village and Silchar town have access to have Electricity. Only 0.8% of the respondents in the village don't have electricity.

12. Medical Treatment:

Most of the Barmans, in the village prefer for government medical institution for medical treatment. This is due to the easy accessibility of the Primary Health Centre in the village only, for economic condition and sometime for certain government scheme in case of child birth. However, some of the respondents in the village prefer private clinic. And some of them prefer to go Silchar Medical College (SMC) instead, located in the Silchar town for medical treatment.

However, in Silchar town, majority of the Barmans (52.2%) prefer Private Clinic for medical treatment, while a little less than half of the respondents (47.8%) prefer Silchar Medical College (SMC).

13. Types of Family:

The majority of the Barmans live in Nuclear Family both in the village and Silchar town. However, numbers of Joint Family in the village are still higher compare to Silchar town. This shows that the traditional patterns of family structure are still intact in village rather than in town.

14. Languages Known:

Both in the Bijoypur village and the Silchar town, the Barmans can speak both Bengali as well as Hindi other than their mother tongue. It shows that Bengali and Hindi are the dominant language other than their own language.

Apart from this, in the village more than one-fifth of the respondent (22.4%) can speak English, Hindi and Assamese, less than one-tenth of the respondent (8%) can speak English, Hindi and Bengali, other than mother tongue and a few of the respondents (3.2%) can speak English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese. In case of Silchar town, one-third of the respondents (33.9%) can speak Hindi, Bengali and Assamese and one-third of the respondents (10.4%) can speak English, Hindi and Bengali. And less than one-tenth of the respondents (7.8%) can speak English, Hindi, Bengali and Assamese.

15. Membership of N.G.O:

Most of the Barman in the village and the town are not member of any N.G.Os. Only a few of the Barmans are member of any N.G.Os of their respective localities and the village.

16. Position in N.G.O:

In the village, none of the Barmans hold any position in any N.G.Os. However, in Silchar town, few of the Barmans (11.3%) hold a position in the N.G.Os.

17. Membership of Political Party:

The majority of the Barmans in the village as well as in the Silchar town, are not member of any political party. It shows that only a few of the Barmans participate in political activities and are member of Political party.

18. Position in Political Party:

In Bijoypur village, none of the Barmans have held any position to any political party.

However, in Silchar town a few Barmans held a position in the political party.

19. Form of Worshipping:

Majority of the Barmans in the Bijoypur village and in the Silchar town worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses only. However, in the village more than one third of the respondents (46%) worship both Hindu God and clan God, while in case of Barmans in Silchar town, less than one third of the respondents (29.6%) worship both clan God and Hindu God. It shows comparatively lesser in the town. However, some of the Barmans in the village worship clan, which is absent in case of Silchar town.

Education

The level of Education of the Barmans in Bijoypur village is analyzed in terms of their educational qualifications, their Father's level of education and their mother's level of education of the respondents.

Education Qualification:

Education qualification of a respondent defines the educational background of the respondents. Majority of the Barmans in the Bijoypur village are having only high School level of education. And less percentage of the Barmans have (4%) graduate and higher level of education.

However, in the Silchar town, majority of the respondents have Higher Secondary level of education, which is higher than the Barmans of Bijoypur village. And a few of the respondents (4.3%) having higher level of education. Although, comparatively there is a higher level of education among the Barmans in Silchar town; but, in case of higher level of education, there is no significance difference.

Education Qualification of Respondents Father:

In Bijoypur village and in the Silchar town the respondents' fathers were mostly having primary level of education. A very few of the respondents' father have higher level of education in both the cases.

Education Qualification of Respondents Mother:

Majority of the respondents' mother in both the Bijoypur village and Silchar town have primary level of education, while more than one-sixth of the respondents' (16.8%) mother are illiterate. However, in Silchar town, a few of the respondent's mother (6%) is illiterate.

Occupation of the Respondents:

In Bijoypur village, most of the respondents are (32.8%) are housewife, less than one tenth of the respondents are student, are white collars job, unemployed. Likewise, in the Silchar town, majority of the respondents are (38.2%) housewives, while less than one tenth of the respondents are students, School Teacher, Retired Person, white collars . it shows that apart from housewives, most of the respondents are in government services. In case of village, a very less number of percentage of the respondents are involves as agriculturists.

Occupation of Mother:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondent's mother are housewife, while less than one-tenth of the respondent's mothers are school teacher and entrepreneurship. Similarly, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (93.9%) mother are housewives. While less than one-tenth of the respondents (5.2%) are belong to Semi-Professionals.

Occupation of Father:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents father are agriculturists, while less than one-tenth of the respondents father are doctor, school teacher, retired peon, businessman and white collars.

Likewise, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents' father are agriculturist, while, one-sixth of the respondents father are semi-professional school teacher, and less than one-seventh of the respondents father are white collars. And a few of the respondent's father are skilled worker, retired and businessman.

Studying Outside the Village:

Majority of the respondents have not gone for studies outside the village/town. It shows that most of the Barmans prefer their region for study purpose instead of sending outside the region.

School Preferences:

In both the Bijoypur village and Silchar town, majority of the Barmans prefer Private School over government Schools. It shows that there is a decline of trend of government institute in the valley among the Barmans.

Mass Media Exposure in Rural and Urban Settings

The Mass Media Exposure of the respondents is analyzed in terms of ownership of radio, time spent on listening radio, programme preferences, radio station preferences, health programmes, time listened to health programmes, subscription of newspaper, name of the newspaper, time spent on reading newspaper, reading sections of newspaper, reading magazine, name of the magazines read by the respondents, ownership of television, watching television, time spent on watching television, cable connection, programme watch on television, television channels watched by the respondents, health programmes, time spent on watching programme, movie theatre watched by the respondents, movie watched by the respondents in 3 months, movie preferences, language preference while watching movies, watching movies on VCD by the respondents, ownership of V.C.D frequency of sending letter by the respondents, postal preferences, purpose of sending letter, mobile ownership, regular call preference of the respondents on mobile, frequency of access to computer of the respondents, place of accessing to computer by the respondents, purpose of using computer, access to internet by the respondents, frequency of using internet, place of accessing internet, purpose of using internet, frequency of using internet by the family member of the respondents, comfort level of using computer, comfort level of using internet, digital literacy, and preference of message sending.

Ownership of Radio:

In the village, majority of the respondents have no ownership to radio, while more than half of the respondents have radio ownership. However, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents do not have radio, a less than one fifth of the respondents have radio at their home. It shows that the use of radio in both the village and the town is not significant and popular among the Barmans.

Time spent on Radio listening:

In the Bijoypur village, most of the respondents do not listen radio, less than half of the respondents (44.8%) listen radio less than 1 hour, and a few of the respondents listen radio for 1-2 hours. And in town, majority of the respondents do not listen radio, while one-tenth of the respondents listen radio less than 1 hour, and only a very few of the respondents listen radio for 1-2 hour only. It shows that the time spent by the respondents on listening to radio is not high. They mostly do not spend their hours on radio listening.

Programme Preferences:

Among the radio listener, majority of the respondents listen news programme on radio and one-tenth of the respondents listen regional programme on radio.

In Silchar town, among the listener, majority of the respondents listen regional based programme and a few of the respondents listen news and entertainment programme

Radio Station Preferences:

In Bijoypur village, among the radio listener, majority of the respondents listen national station, while less than one tenth-of the respondents listen regional station, and a few of the respondents listen international station.

While, in Silchar town, among the radio listener, less than one-tenth of the respondents listen to all kinds of station such as international, national and regional. And a few of the respondents (2.6%) tune to regional station only.

Health Programme:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents listen health related programme, while less than one-tenth of the respondents (8.8%) listen health related programme.

In Silchar town, among the radio listener, only a few of the respondents (2.6%) listened to health programme in radio.

Time listened to Health Programme:

In Bijoypur village, less than one-tenth of the respondents listen health related programme.

In Silchar town, only a few of the respondents (2.6%) listen health related programme

The Print Media: Newspaper

In the Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents do not read Newspaper, while more than one-third of the respondent (38.4%) read Newspaper.

However, in Silchar town, majority of the respondent read newspaper, while less than one-fourth of the respondents (24.3%) do not read newspaper.

Name of the Newspaper:

In Bijoypur village, among the Newspaper reader, less than one-fourth of the respondents read Dainik Jugasankha newspaper, and one-seventh of the respondents (14.4%) read Samoyik Parasanga. However, in Silchar town, among the Newspaper reader, majority of the respondents (33.9%) read Dainik Jugasankha Newspaper, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (12.1%) read Samoyik Parsanga. Beside these, other few of the respondents read Assam Tribune, Haflong Khurang, Economic Times, Sonar Cachar, Sentinel and Dainik Jugasankha Prantojyoti

Subscription of Newspaper:

In the village, majority of the respondents (61.6%) do not subscribe to any newspaper, while more than one-third of the respondents (38.4%) subscribe to Newspaper.

While, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (74.8%) are subscribe to Newspaper and one-fourth of the respondents (25.2%) do not subscribe to Newspaper.

Newspaper read by the respondents:

In Bijoypur village, among the Newspaper subscriber, while one-fifth of the respondents (20%) read Dainik Jugasankha only , less than one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) read Samoyik Prasanga only, and a few of the respondents (8.8%) read both Dainik Jugasankha and Samoyik Parasanga.

However, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (40%) subscribe Dainik Jugasankha, while one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) read Samoyik Prasanga and a few of the respondents (5.2%) read both Samoyik Prasanga and Assam Tribune and another less than one-tenth of the respondents read Samoyik Prasanga and Dainik Jugasankha. While, a few of the respondents read Samoyik Prasanga and Telegraph Haflong Khurang and Assam Tribune, Sentinel and Dainik Jugasankha, Dainik Jugasankha and Telegraph, Dainik Jugasankha and Sonar Cachar and Prantojyoti(0.8%). while a few of the respondents (6.9%)read all of these Newspaper.

Times Spent on Reading Newspaper:

In Bijoypur village, among the Newspaper subscriber, more than one-third of the respondents (38.4%) spent only less than one hour in reading Newspaper.

While, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (75.6%) read newspaper less than 1 hour. And a few of the respondents read (0.8%) newspaper for 1-2 hours.

Section of Newspaper:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (34.8%) read regional part of the Newspaper, while less than one-fourth of the respondents (24.8%) read political parts of the Newspaper; near about one fifth of the respondents (19.8%) read health related news.

And more than one tenth of the respondents (13.9%) read sports related news. one-tenth of the respondents read cinema related news And a few of the respondents read editorial part of the newspaper.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents read regional and political section of the Newspaper, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (16.1%) read editorial section of the Newspaper and Health section of the Newspaper (15.8%). And some of the respondents read sports related news and very few read cinema section of the newspaper

Magazine:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (92.8%) do not read Magazine, while less than one tenth of the respondents (7.2%) read Magazine.

Likewise, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (78.3%) do not read Magazine, while little more than one fifth of the respondents (21.7%) read Magazine.

Name of the Magazine:

In Bijoypur village, among the Magazine reader, a few of the respondents (4.8%) read Sananda Magazine and another few of the respondents (2.4%) read Susasthya Magazine

In Silchar town, among the Magazine reader, majority of the respondents (21.7%) read India Today. And some of the respondents (6.9%) read Hudaang (Dimasa Magazine), North East Magazine (3.5%) and Udbodhan (3.5%). Navakallol(0.8%) , Saheli(0.8%), Sananda (1.7%) , Health Magazine (0.8%).

Ownership of Television:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (79.2%) have television at their home, while one-fifth of the respondents (20.8%) do not have television.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (98.2%) have television, while only a few of the respondents (1.7%) do not have television.

Watching Television:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (51.2%) watch television regularly, while less than half of the respondents (48.8%) are regular television viewer.

Likewise, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (93.04%) watch television regularly, while less than one tenth of the respondents (6.9%) are not regular television viewer.

Time Spent on Watching Television:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (74.4%) watch television for less than one hour, while about one-fifth of the respondents (19.2%) watch television for 1-2 hours.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (90.4%) spend less than one hour on watching television, while less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.5%) watch television for 1-2 hours.

Cable Connection:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (66.4%) have cable connection, while one-third of the respondents (33.6%) do not have cable connection.

Similarly, majority of the respondents (93.04%) have cable connection in their television, while less than one tenth of the respondents (6.9%) do not have cable connection in their television.

Programmes watch on Television:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (26.9) watch news on their television, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (18.4%) watch sports programme, and

watch movies (15.8%), watch Music programmes (13.9%) and serials (13.01%). While, a less than one-tenth of the respondents (5.7%) watch documentary based programme and mythological programme (6.03%).

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (33.9%) watch News programme, while more than one tenth of the respondent (17.4%) watch serial and music (15.6%) and Sports Programme (13.7%). One tenth of the respondents (10.7%) watch movie related programme and less than one-third of the respondents (8.5%) watch documentary based programme.

Channel:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (7.5%) watch DD Ne Channel, (28%), next, less than one tenth of the respondents (6.6%) watch Ne TV Channel, Zee TV (6.2%). Sony TV, Zee Cinema, Color Channel, ESPN, Star Gold , Star Plus, Discovery, Zee Music, Star Utsav, BTN, Zee Bangla, SAB Channel, News Live ,Star Jalsha (2.1%), Nat Geo, Aaj Tak Akash Bangla, Cartoon Channel, Animal Planet, Star News HBO, NDTV Imagine and Sahara TV

While in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (11.4%) watch BTN local channel, less than one tenth of the respondents (8.8%) watch Zee TV channel, and Next, Star Plus Channel (7.3%), Color Channel (6.9%), DDNe (6.7%), Zee Bangla (6.01%). Then, Sony TV, Star Jalsha, NeTv, Aastha Channel Discovery Channel ESPN, Aaj Tak Zee Cinema, Ten Sports, Aaksh Bangla, Nat Geo, News Live, Star News, Sony Max & Zee Music, Animal Planet, Cartoon Channel, DDI, etc, M TV, Star Gold, NDTV & NDTV 24x7, TLC & AXN, Sahara Channel & Star Movies and Sanskar Channel (0.1%)

Health Programme:

In Bijoypur village, most of the respondents (92%) do not watch health related programme on television, while less than one tenth of the respondents (8%) watch health programme.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (80.8%) do not watch health programme, while less than one third of the respondents (18.3%) watch health related programme

Time Spent:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents (4.8%) spent less than one hour watching television.

While, in Silchar town, one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) watch health related programme for less than 1 hour only, and only less than one-tenth of the respondents (6.1%) watch health programme for 1-2 hours

Cinema:

In Bijoypur village, most of the respondents (95.2%) do not watch Cinema, while a few of the respondents (4.8%) watch movies in theatre.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (96.5%) do not watch Cinemas in theatre, while only a few of the respondents (3.5%) watch Cinema in theatre.

Watch Cinema in 3 months:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents (1.6%) watch Cinema in last three months.

While, in Silchar town, none of the respondents watch Cinema in 3 months.

Type of Cinema:

In Bijoypur village, one-fifth of the respondents (20.8%) watch romantic films and a little more than one-tenth of the respondents (12.8%) watch commercial movies.

In case of Silchar town, a little more than one tenth of the respondents (13.04%) watch Action Movies, less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.6%) watch Social Drama

Movies, and less than one-tenth of the respondents watch Commercial Movie and Romantic Movies.

Language Preference:

In Bijoypur village, little more than one-tenth of the respondents (13.6%) choose Hindi language and a few of the respondents (4%) choose English language while watching Cinema.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (66.9%) do not have any language preferences, while, less than one-fourth of the respondents (24.3%) have Hindi language preferences, less than one tenth of the respondents prefer Bengali language cinema and a few respondents (0.8%) prefer English and some of the them, prefer all mentioned languages.

Watching V.C.D:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (96.8%) do not watch movies on VCD/DVD player and only a few of the respondents (3.2%) watch cinema on VCD/DVD.

In Silchar town too, majority of the respondents do not (96.5%) watch cinema on VCD/DVD, while a few of the respondents watch Cinema on VCD/DVD.

Ownership of V.C.D:

In Bijoypur village, while one-sixth of the respondents (16.8%) have the ownership of VCD. In case of Silchar town too, a little more than one-sixth of the respondents (17.4%) have the ownership of VCD. It shows that both in Bijoypur village and in Silchar town, majority of the respondents do not own VCD/DVD player.

Letter:

In Bijoypur village, a little less than one-third of the respondents (32%) send letter.

While in Silchar town, more than half of the respondents (57.4%) send letter,

Post-Preferences:

In Bijoypur village, while more than near about one-sixth the respondents (15.2%) prefer speed post, one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) prefer ordinary post and a less than one tenth of the respondents (6.4%) prefer registered post.

While, in Silchar town, a little more than one-fifth the respondents (22.6%) prefer Registered Post and Ordinary. And a little more than one-tenth of the respondents (12.2%) prefer Speed Post.

Purpose of Sending Letter:

In Bijoypur village, one fifth of the respondents (20.8%) send letter for official purpose.. And less than one tenth of the respondents (4.8%) send letter for academic purpose. and a few of the respondents (2.4%) send letter for personal purpose.

While in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (48.6%) send letter for the official purpose. And less than one tenth of the respondents (6.9%) send for personal purpose and a few of the respondents (2.6%) send letter for academic purpose

It shows that majority of the Barmans in both the village and town send Letter mostly for official purpose only.

Mobile Ownership:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (81.6%) have the mobile ownership, while, a little more than one fifth of the respondents (18.4%) do not have mobile.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (99.1) have the ownership of mobile, while a few respondents (0.8%) do not have the ownership of mobile

Regular Call Frequency over Mobile:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (80.8%) make 5-10 calls a day, and a few of the respondents (3.2%) make 10-20 calls a day.

While, majority of the respondents (99.1%) make calls 5-10 times in a day.

Access to Computer:

In Bijoypur village, near about one-seventh of the respondents (13.6%) have access to computer.

While in Silchar town, a little more than one-fourth of the respondents (26.9%) have access to computer.

Place of Accessing Computer:

In Bijoypur village, less than one-tenth of the respondents (6.4%) have access to computer at school and other places such as cyber cafe or friends place.

While in Silchar town, little more than one-eighth of the respondents (13.04%) access to computer at their home, while one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) have access in office. less than one tenth of the respondents (1.7%) access in school/colleges. And a very less percentage of the respondents (0.8%) have access in cyber café.

Purpose of Using Computer:

In Bijoypur village, a few of the respondent (4.8%) use computer for education purpose, entertainment and for game purpose. And a few of the respondents (1.6%) use computer for business purpose. And a few of the respondents use Computer for Entertainment Purpose and Games.

In Silchar town, a little less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.5%) use computer for education purpose, and for business purpose (7.8%) & official purpose. And a very few use for computer game purpose (0.8%) and entertainment (0.8%)

Access to Internet:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents (4%) have access to Internet.

While in Silchar town, less than one-sixth of the respondents (16.5%) have access to Internet.

Frequency of using Internet:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents (1.6%) access use internet regularly.

While in Silchar town, while less than one-tenth of the respondents (6.1%) use internet regularly.

Place of Accessing Internet:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents(3.2%) have access to internet at cyber cafe, while some of the respondents (0.8%) have access to internet at other place like at friends place.

While in Silchar town, while a little more than one tenth of the respondents (12.2%) have access to Internet at home, while less than one tenth of the respondents (3.5%) have Cyber Cafe and some of them access to office (1.7%).

Purpose of Using Internet:

In Bijoypur village, a few respondents (2.4%) use internet for academic purpose, while a few of the respondents (1.6%) use internet for sending e-mail.

While, in Silchar town, less than one-tenth of the respondent (5.2%) have use internet for education purpose and for business purpose (7.8%) and a few of the respondents use internet for entertainment purpose (1.7%) and game purpose (0.8%).

Whether Family Member uses Internet:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents (4%) family have access to internet.

While in Silchar town, one-sixth of the respondents (16.5%) families have access to internet.

Comfort Level While Using Computer:

In Bijoypur village, less than one-tenth of the respondents (7.2%) feel neither comfortable nor uncomfortable while using computer, then, a few of the respondents (5.6%) are somewhat feel comfortable while using internet.

In Silchar town, less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.5%) feel somewhat comfortable and again 8.7% of the respondents feel neither comfortable nor uncomfortable while using computer. Then a few of the respondents (4.3%) are

somewhat feel very comfortable while using computer. And a very few feel somewhat uncomfortable (3.5%).

Comfort Level While Using Internet:

In Bijoypur village, few of the respondents (3.2%) have feel somewhat comfortable while using internet, and a very few of the respondents (.08%) feel neither comfortable nor comfortable while using internet.

In Silchar town, less than one tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have feel somewhat comfortable while using internet, and a few of the respondents (5.2%) feel very comfortable. And a very few of the respondents feel (3.5%) neither comfortable nor comfortable while using internet.

Digital Literacy:

In Bijoypur village, while a few of the respondents (3.2%) have learned by experience and a few of the respondents (2.4%) have diploma in digital literacy.

In Silchar town, little less than one-sixth of the respondents (15.6%) have digital literacy, learned by experienced and a few of the respondents (2.6%) have diploma in digital literacy.

Message Sending:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (88%) use telephone for sending messages, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (12%) send person for delivering messages.

While in Silchar town, all the respondents use mobile for sending message.

Patterns of Health Care in Rural and Urban Settings:

The Patterns Health Care of the Respondents is analyzed in terms supply of drinking water, purifying drinking water, mode of purification, brushing teeth, times of brushing teeth, mosquito protection measure, types of mosquito protection measure, drainage connectivity, exercise, smoking habit ,frequency of smoking habit ,drinking habit,

frequency of drinking, disease, name of the disease, reason of illness, action taken by the family after disease, family member suffering from disease, relation to the respondents and the disease, action taken by the family, reason of illness, name of the disease, information on health facilities, medicine, medicine preferences. Under, reproductive child health, it is analyzed in terms of child in the family, age of child. Then, Ante Natal Care service, place of AMNC service, first trimester, 3 ANC Check up, TT1 TT2 Boosters, 100 IF Tablets,. Under Delivery it is analyzed in terms of Child Birth, Who conducted it? Then, visiting outside the region for medical treatment.

Supply of Drinking Water:

In Bijoypur village, most of the Respondents (98.4%) depend on P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose and only 1.6% of the Respondents have to depend on Pond for drinking purpose.

In Silchar town, all the respondents have P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose.

Purifying Water:

In Bijoypur village, most of the respondents i.e. 79.2% purify their water before drinking, while one-fifth (20.8 %) of the respondents do not purify water.

In Silchar town, all the respondents purify their drinking water.

Mode of Purification:

In Bijoypur village, most of the Respondents i.e. 44.8% of the respondents use Filter for purify the Drinking water, while little more than one-third (34.4%) of the respondents boil water for drinking purpose.

In urban area, the data shows that majority of the respondents (53.9%) use aqua-guard as mode of purification of water, while less than half of the respondents (46.9%) use water filter as a mode of purification

Brushing Teeth:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents 91.2% brush their teeth regularly.

In Silchar town, all the Respondents brush their teeth regularly.

Tools used for Brushing Teeth:

Both in Bijoypur village and Silchar town, respondent use tooth brush for brushing teeth.

Times of Brushing Teeth:

In Bijoypur village, all the respondents brush teeth once only.

However, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (95.6%) brush their teeth once, while less than one tenth of the respondents (4.3%) brush their teeth twice a day.

Mosquito Protection Measure:

Both in Bijoypur village and Silchar town, majority of the respondents use Mosquito Protection Measure.

Types of Mosquito Protection Measures:

In Bijoypur village, all the respondents use Mosquito Net as Mosquito Protection Measure during sleeping.

However, in Silchar town, majority of the respondents (78.2%) use Mosquito Net as Mosquito Protection Measure, and other than Mosquito Net, little more than one tenth of the respondents (11.3%) use Coil, and one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) use Liquidator for Mosquito Protection Measure.

Drainage Connectivity:

In Bijoypur village, most of the Respondents (94.4%) have no drainage system for waste water outlet, while 5.6% of the Respondents have open drainage connectivity.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents have open drainage, while little more than one-third of the respondents (38.3%) have closed drainage.

Disposal of Wastage:

In Bijoypur village, most of the Respondents (69.6%) of the village dispose their daily wastage at the back of their house, while 30.4% of the respondents do not maintain any specific place. It shows that the villages do not maintain any personal or common village pit where they can throw their daily wastage.

Exercise:

In Bijoypur village, a few respondents (5.6%) do exercise regularly.

In Silchar town, little more than one-third of the respondents (34.85) do exercise regularly and while, little more than one-fourth of the respondents (26.4%) do exercise but sometime only.

Smoking:

Both in Bijoypur village and Silchar town, one-fourth of the respondents (25.6%) do smoke.

Frequency of Smoking:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (68.7%) smoke moderately, while a little less than one-third of the respondents (31.2%) smoke more often.

In Silchar town, little more than one-fourth of the respondents (26.1%) do smoke but moderately. And a few of the respondents (3.5%) smoke often.

Breakfast:

Both in Bijoypur village and Silchar town, none of the respondents skip their breakfast.

Traditional Drink:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (70.4%) do drink, while a few of the respondents (4%) quit drinking.

In case of Silchar town, more than one-third of the respondents (39.1%) do drink and a few of the respondents (1.7%) quit drinking.

Frequency of Drinking:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (46.4%) drink moderately, less than half of the respondents (42.4%) drink rarely, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (12%) drink more often.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (60.9%) do not drink, less than one-third of the respondents (32.1%) drink moderately. And less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) drink rarely, while a few of the respondents (3.4%) drink often.

Physical Activities:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (52.8%) do participate in physical activities such as hobbies, gardening etc.

In Silchar town, near about one-fifth of the respondents (19.1%) do physical activities.

Family Member Participation:

In Bijoypur village, only a few of the respondents' (3.2%) families participate in physical activities.

In Silchar town, near about one-fifth of the respondents (19.1%) participate in physical activities.

Disease:

In Bijoypur village, little less than one-fourth of the respondents (24.8%) have disease.

While, in Silchar town, one-third of the respondents (33.04%) have some form of disease.

Action Taken by the Family after Disease:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (83.8%) of the respondents prefer Allopathic treatment for medicine. While less than one-tenth (6.5%) of the respondents go for Homeopathic and Ayurvedic treatment

In Silchar town, more than one-fourth of the respondents (27.8%) prefer allopathic treatment for medicine and a few of the respondents have homeopathic treatment (0.8%) and ayurvedic treatment (0.8%)

Reason of Illness:

In Bijoypur village, most of the Respondents i.e. 45.2% are suffering from disease due to improper diet, while 38.7% of the Respondents due to the lack of routine life, 9.6% of the Respondents having disease due to excessive stress. And 6.5 % of the Respondents are suffering because of the family negligence.

In Silchar town, one-tenth of the respondents have disease due to improper diet, and less than one-tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have disease due to family negligence, and some of them disease due to lack of routine life(6.1%). While a few of the respondents have disease due to excessive stress (3.5%) and old age.

Information on Health Facilities:

In Bijoypur village, most of the respondent i.e. 59% gets information about the Health facilities from the workers of health department. While little more than one-third (34.4%) and less than one-tenth (5.6%) of the respondents get information from their neighborhood and close relatives respectively. Only 0.8% of the respondents get health information from Newspaper.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondents (53.04%) get about health information from their close relatives, while, little more than one-third respondents (34.8%) get health information from health department. And a few of respondents get health information from newspaper (0.8%) and from neighbor (0.8%).

It shows that in both the cases, majority of the respondents get information on health facilities either from close relatives and neighbourhood.

Medicine:

In Bijoypur village, 92% of the Respondents seek Allopathic treatment in the time of illness while only 4% of the Respondents seek for Ayurvedic treatment or both Allopathic + Homeopathic treatment.

In Silchar town, majority of respondents (75.6%) use homeopathic treatment, in usual illness, while more than one half of the respondents (65.2%) have allopathic treatment and less than one tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have Ayurvedic treatment.

Child in the Family:

In Bijoypur village, one fifth of the respondents (20.8%) have child (below 6 years) in the family.

In Silchar town, more than one-third of the respondents (39.13%) have child (below 6 years) in the family.

Ante-Natal Care:

In Bijoypur village, while little less than one-fourth of the respondents (24%) had ANC service.

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (81.9%) have ANC service.

Place of ANC Service:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents visit local Primary Health Centre (PHC) for ANC. In Silchar town, half of the respondents (50.8%) go to government hospital for ANC Service, while less than half of the respondents (49.1%) go to Private Hospital for ANC service.

Both in Bijoypur village and Silchar town, most of the female respondents go for First Trimester.

First Trimester, 3 ANC Check Up, TT1, TT2 Boosters, 100 IF Tablets:

In Bijoypur village less than one-fourth of the female respondents (24%) and in Silchar town, more than half of the female respondents(53.1%) have First Trimester, 3 ANC Check Up, TT1, TT2 Boosters, 100 IF Tablets

Child Birth:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondents (57.6%) have child delivery at home, while, a little less than half of the respondents (42.4%) have child delivery at hospital.

In case of Silchar town, majority of the respondents (59.1%) have child delivery at Nursing Home. While, one-third of the respondents (33.04%) have child delivery at hospital and a few of the respondents (5.2%) have child delivery at home.

Agency of Child Delivery:

In Bijoypur village, majority of the respondent's family i.e. 57% child delivery are conducted by Local Dais (*Hojaijik*), while less than half of the female respondents (45.6%) child delivery are conducted by P.H.C Doctor.

In Silchar town, majority of the respondent's family i.e. 94.8 child delivery are conducted by Doctor, while a few of the respondents' family (5.2%) have child delivery done by Local Dais.

Conclusion:

In Bijoypur village the Barmans have only 40 households, whereas in Silchar town they are spread over in a number of localities mostly in Rongpur and Tarapur. In the Silchar town, Barmans are mainly immigrated from adjacent Barman villages for various reasons. Only a few of them are residing in the town since birth. Whereas, in the village, Barmans are settled there for more than last 30 years. All the respondents both from Bijoypur village and Silchar town practice Hinduism and adopted Hindu Bengali culture in most of their rituals and customs. In case of household consumption pattern, Barmans of town have relatively high level of household consumption pattern than the Barmans in the village. Both in village and in Silchar town, most of the Barmans avail P.H.E water supply, electricity, L.P.G cooking appliances. In case of medical treatment Barmans avail modern health care system during the time of illness or medical treatment. The study shows those nuclear families is most dominant form of family type both in the village and in the town, although, there are some families who still live in joint family. In case of language, Bengali language is mostly spoken language in both the village and in town. Both in village and in Silchar, there is not much active involvement in the political activities or with any N.G.O. However, participation in NGOs and political party activities was more in the town rather than the village. The study shows that majority of the Barmans have attained the level of Higher secondary education in Silchar town with few graduates and post-graduates. Whereas in the village, majority of them have attained the high school level education only. There are only a few respondents who are highly educated in the village. That is why most of the Barmans' who are working, their occupation is concentrated mainly in the white collars.

The study shows that most of the Barmans in Silchar town have more mass media exposure in comparison to their counterparts in the village particularly such as subscription and reading newspaper, watching television, watching cinema on

VCD/DVD player, reading magazine, using internet, and computer. However, there are good numbers of respondents using mobile phone, both in town and in the village.

In case of different patterns of health care, both the Barman in Silchar town and in the Bijoypur village they avail P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose. The water purifying equipments are used more in the town rather than in the village. Mosquito Net as mosquito protection measure are prevalent in most of the Barman houses. However, Barmans in town also use liquidator and coil as mosquito protection measures. Most of the Barmans go to modern medical health care system both in town and in the village and prefer to use allopathic medicine during illness. In case of kids, however, they like to use homeopathic medicine. In case of disposal of wastage, the village doesn't have proper place, whereas, in Silchar town, the Barmans have the garbage system. As far as the habit of smoking, drinking and traditional drinks are concerned, most of the Barmans in the village consume it more compare to Barmans in town. Barmans in the town use these in a lesser amount. Although, traditional drink is a part of their traditional rituals and customs, but in town, they are reluctant to it. In case of ANC service, majority of the female respondents have availed this service more in the town compare to village and in case of child delivery, most of the Barmans in town use a modern medical institution. Whereas, in the village it is done at home, conducted by traditional mid-wife, known as *Hojaijik*, a traditional health practice still prevailing in some of the rural as well as urban families.